第 17 講　情報構造

ポイント

① エンド・フォーカス　基本 ② エンド・フォーカス　応用 ③ 追加

ポイント①　エンド・フォーカス　基本

＊エンド・フォーカスとは，英文は，古い情報（= 旧情報）から始まり，新情報で終わるという文の流れを指す。読み手が既に知っている情報を頭に出し，読み手にとって一番新鮮な情報を，一番印象に残る後ろに残すことで，情報の伝達をスムーズにしていく。かつ，次の文の頭に，既に出された旧情報を置いて，また情報を引き継いでいくと，文と文のつながりが非常にスムーズになる。

次の英文で，空欄に入れるべき三つ〜四つの文が，順不同で，下の A 〜 C・A 〜 D に示されている。意味の通る文章にするのに最も適当な配列を，それぞれ①〜④・①〜⑥の内から一つずつ選びなさい。

問 1

The ancient Egyptians knew much about the human body.（　　）Through this preparatory treatment of the body, they learned the positions and functions of the main organs.

（96 センター　本）

A. But if the body was kept in good condition, the soul would come back to live in it again.

B. Therefore, they prepared the body carefully for the new life.

C. They acquired this knowledge owing to their religious beliefs.

D. They believed that after death the soul would leave the body and make a long journey.

① B-A-C-D　　② B-C-D-A　　③ C-B-D-A　　④ C-D-A-B

NOTE

問 2

The color purple has often been regarded as a symbol of wealth and power, but the dye used to produce it did not have an elegant beginning. An ancient people living along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea first discovered how to make the dye from *Murex snails, small sea animals with hard shells.（　　）Let us hope we cannot smell them.

*Murex snail アクキガイ

（01 センター　本）

A. From this liquid the people produced the purple dye.

B. If we visit the places where the dye was produced, we might still be able to see the shells of Murex snails.

C. Unlike other snails, Murex snails give off a strong-smelling liquid that changes color when it comes into contact with air and light.

① A-B-C　② A-C-B　③ B-A-C　④ B-C-A

⑤ C-A-B　⑥ C-B-A

問 3

In the nineteenth century, a number of people tried to develop a method of sending messages by using electric signals.（　　）Telegraph lines were laid alongside the railway tracks so that they could be repaired easily. This was the beginning of the era of rapid communication.

（04 センター　本）

A. The signals were produced by interrupting the flow of electricity with a simple on-off switch.

B. This new system of communication, called telegraphy, developed swiftly, along with the spread of railway networks.

C. They reached the receiver in the form of dots and dashes, which were changed into words.

① A-B-C　② A-C-B　③ B-A-C　④ B-C-A

⑤ C-A-B　⑥ C-B-A

NOTE

ポイント②　エンド・フォーカス　応用

次の英文で，空欄に入れるべき三つの文が，順不同で，下の A ～ C に示されている。意味の通る文章にするのに最も適当な配列を，それぞれ①～⑥の内から一つずつ選びなさい。

問 1

People in mild climates in the northern hemisphere sometimes experience periods of very hot and humid weather.（　　）Another reason for the name may be their belief that dogs became mad because of some mysterious powers at that time.

（03 センター　本）

A. They believed that Sirius, the Dog Star, which rises with the sun during this time, added its heat to the sun’s and caused the hot weather.

B. This expression comes from Latin, the language used by the ancient Romans.

C. These periods, which occur in July, August, and early September, are called “dog days” in English.

① A-B-C　② C-A-B　③ B-C-A　④ C-B-A

⑤ A-C-B　⑥ B-A-C

NOTE

問 2

Have you ever thought about what skin does for us? Most of us are aware that skin protects us from liquid, heat, cold, dirt, and bacteria. But that is not its only job. For instance, the skin is where our bodies make the vitamin D that we need. (　　) The wrong color - slightly gray or very pale - may be a sign of disease.

(05 センター　本)

A. Without that sense, we could not feel any difference between rough and smooth surfaces.

B. Skin can even help us determine if someone is sick.

C. Another function has to do with the sense of touch.

① A-B-C　② A-C-B　③ B-A-C　④ B-C-A

⑤ C-A-B　⑥ C-B-A

問 3

In many cultures nicknames are used to express feelings toward a person. They are commonest among children but any close group of people, such as a family, a sports team, or office staff, will use nicknames. (　　) Added to this, when we feel comfortable in using someone’s nickname to his or her face, it can be an important mark of closeness.

(02 センター　本)

A. Whether given to a friend, an enemy, or a leader, a nickname often illustrates the person’s character, habits, or appearance.

B. Those who are in authority can also get nicknames.

C. They are given mostly to special friends or enemies.

① C-A-B　② B-C-A　③ A-B-C　④ A-C-B

⑤ B-A-C　⑥ C-B-A

NOTE

ポイント③　追加

次の英文で，空欄（1）～（4）に入れるべき四つの語または語句が，順不同で，下の A ～ D に示されている。意味の通る文章にするのに最も適当な配列を，①～④の内から一つ選びなさい。

問 1

（　1　）most of us have the impression that bones are dry, living bones are actually not dry at all.（　2　）, they have a wet outer layer.（　3　）, inside they contain a soft, moist material that is essential to life itself.（　4　）, "dry" is by no means an accurate description of living bones.

（97 センター　本）

A. Although　　B. Furthermore　　C. Therefore　　D. To begin with

① A-C-D-B　　② A-D-B-C　　③ D-A-B-C　　④ D-C-B-A

次の英文で，空欄に入れるべき三つの文が，順不同で，下の A ～ C に示されている。意味の通る文章にするのに最も適当な配列を，①～④の内から一つ選びなさい。

問 2

If we want to stay healthy, we need plenty of vitamin C.（　　）So whenever possible, food should be prepared quickly and the cooking water used rather than wasted.

（98 センター　本）

A. It may be destroyed by heat during cooking as well.

B. It can be lost, for example, by contact with water when food is washed or boiled.

C. The problem with vitamin C, though, is that it is easily affected by the cooking process.

① A-C-B　　② B-A-C　　③ B-C-A　　④ C-B-A

NOTE

問 3　次の英文の空欄に入れるのに，最も適当な英文を下の A ～ C から一つずつ選びなさい。

In a five-year study, researchers conducted interviews with the top twenty performers in six fields: concert pianists, Olympic swimmers, artists, tennis players, mathematicians and brain surgeons.（ 1 ）

The researchers heard of enormous drive and dedication, with most top performers spending many hours practicing or studying every day when they were young.（ 2 ）They did this first by exposing the children at an early age to music, sports or learning and secondly by teaching them to value hard work and competition.

（98 センター　本）

A. Moreover, in almost all cases their parents played a key role.

B. They also interviewed their families and teachers, hoping to learn how these individuals developed into extraordinary performers.

C. But once their children displayed an interest and enthusiasm in a particular area, the parents encouraged them at every step.

NOTE

復習テスト　　第十七回

次の見出し語に相当する表現を選びなさい。

1. 宗教の
① relative　② potential　③ religious　④ plentiful

2. 中断する
① incorporate　② internal　③ intact　④ interrupt

3. 迅速に
① secretly　② severely
③ subsequently　④ swiftly

4. 半球
① sphere　② several　③ hemisphere　④ homogenous

5. 滑らかな
① solid　② severe　③ smooth　④ sequent

6. 示す
① incorporate　② illegal　③ illiterate　④ illustrate

7. 権力
① monopoly　② autonomy　③ authority　④ automatic

8. 敵
① empower　② entertain　③ encounter　④ enemy

9. 説明
① necessity　② essence　③ description　④ subscription

10. 決して〜ない
① by any mean　② by no mean
③ by any means　④ by no means

NOTE

第 17 講　解答

< 解答・全訳 >

ポイント①

問 1　④

古代エジプト人は，人間の肉体について多くのことを知っていた。彼らは自分たちの宗教的な信心に基づいてこの知識を身につけた。彼らは死後，霊は肉体を離れて長い旅をすると信じていた。しかし，もし肉体がよい状態に保たれているならば，霊が肉体の中に戻って，再びその中で生きるのだ。それゆえ，彼らは新しい命に備えて肉体を注意深く整えた。このように肉体を前もって処理することを通じて，彼らは主要な臓器の位置や機能を知ったのだ。

問 2　⑤

紫色はよく富や力の象徴と見なされてきたが，その色を作り出すのに使われた染料の始まりは優雅なものではなかった。地中海沿岸に暮らしていたある古代人が，アクキガイという固い殻を持った小さな海洋動物からその染料を作る方法を発見した。他の巻き貝と違って，アクキガイは空気と光に触れると色を変える強烈なにおいのする液体を放つ。この液体から，人々は紫の染料を作った。染料が作られた場所を訪れると，アクキガイの貝殻が今でも見られるかもしれない。それらがにおわないことを願おう。

問 3　②

19 世紀には，たくさんの人々が電気信号を使ってメッセージを送る方法を開発しようとした。この信号は単純なオン・オフスイッチで電気の流れを中断させることで作られた。それらは点と線という形で受信する側に届き，それが言葉に置き換えられた。この新しいコミュニケーションシステムは電信と呼ばれたが，鉄道網の広がりとともに急速に発達した。電信線は簡単に修理できるように線路に沿って設置された。これが高速通信時代の始まりだった。

ポイント②

問１　④

　北半球の温暖な気候で生活する人々も，とても高温で多湿な天候を経験する時期がある。これらの時期は，7 月，8 月，9 月の初め頃だが，英語では「ドッグデイズ」と呼ばれている。この表現はラテン語から来ているが，その言語は古代ローマ人に使われていた。古代ローマ人はこの時期に太陽とともに昇るシリウス，つまり天狼星がその熱を太陽に加え，高温の天気を引き起こしていると信じていた。その名前のもう一つの理由は，その時期になんらかの神秘的な力が原因で犬が気が狂うという彼らの迷信によるものかもしれない。

問２　⑤

　今までに，肌が我々のためにやっていることを考えたことはあるだろうか。我々のほとんどは，肌が我々を液体，熱，寒さ，汚れ，バクテリアから守ってくれていることを認識している。しかし，肌の役割はそれだけではない。例えば，肌は我々が必要なビタミン D を体が作る場所だ。もう一つの機能は触覚と関係している。その感覚がなければ，我々は粗い表面と滑らかな表面の違いを感じとれない。肌によって，人が病気かどうかもわかる。具合が悪い色, すなわちかすかに灰色だったりとても青白かったりすると病気のサインの可能性がある。

問３　⑥

　多くの文化で，あだ名はある人物に対する感情を表すのに使われている。あだ名は子供の間で最もよく見られるが，家族やスポーツチーム，会社の仲間といった親しい集団の中でもあだ名を使う。それらはたいてい特別な友人や敵につけられる。権力のある立場にいる人もあだ名をつけられることがある。友人，敵，指導者のいずれにつけられようとも，あだ名はよくその人物の性格や癖や見た目を示している。これに加えて，本人に向かってあだ名を気持ちよく使う場合は，親しみの重要な印となることがある。

ポイント③

問１　②

　我々の大部分は骨は乾燥しているという印象を持っているが，生きている骨は実際には全く乾燥していない。まず始めに，湿った外側の層がある。さらに，内側に生命そのものに不可欠の，柔らかい，湿った物質がある。それゆえ，「乾いている」という言葉は生きている骨を正確に表現したものでは全くない。

問２　④

　もしも健康でいたいなら，我々は大量のビタミンCを必要としている。もっとも，ビタミンCに関して問題なのは，調理過程で簡単に影響を受けてしまうことだ。例えば，それは食品が洗われたりゆでられたりするときに水との接触で失われることがある。同様に，調理の際に熱によっても破壊されることがある。だから，可能な時はいつでも食事を素早く準備し，調理に使った水は捨てるよりも使った方がよい。

問３　（1）B　　（2）A

　5年間の研究で，研究者たちは，6つの分野で卓越した業績を上げている20人にインタビューを行った。すなわち，コンサートピアニスト，オリンピックの水泳選手，画家，テニス選手，数学者，脳外科医である。彼らはまた，これらの人たちがどのようにして卓越した業績を上げるまでに成長していったのか解明することを期待して，その家族や教師にもインタビューを行った。

　研究者たちは，彼らの大半が子供のころに毎日何時間も練習や勉強に費やして，非常に精力的に専念していたことを（インタビューで）聞いた。さらに，ほぼ全ての場合で，彼らの親が非常に重要な役割を果たしていた。親たちはまず，子供たちが幼いころに音楽やスポーツや学問に触れさせ，次に子供たちに勤勉さや競争に価値をおくことを教えることで，これを果たした。

17 講　重要語彙リスト

1	preparatory	準備の	31	sense	感覚
2	treatment	治療	32	rough	粗い
3	function	機能	33	smooth	滑らかな
4	organ	臓器	34	surface	表面
5	owing to ~	～が原因で	35	determine	決定する
6	be regarded as	～と見なされる	36	have to do with	～と関係がある
7	symbol	象徴	37	added to ~	～に加えて
8	dye	染料	38	mark	しるし
9	coast	海岸	39	closeness	親密さ
10	Mediterranean	地中海の	40	enemy	敵
11	snail	かたつむり，巻き貝	41	illustrate	示す
12	shell	貝殻	42	authority	権力
13	liquid	液体	43	those who	～する人々
14	give off	発する	44	impression	印象
15	a number of ~	たくさんの～	45	wet	湿った
16	method	方法	46	contain	含む
17	signal	信号	47	moist	湿った
18	railway track	鉄道の線路	48	essential	不可欠な
19	repair	修理する	49	by no means	決して～ない
20	era	時代	50	accurate	正確な
21	interrupt	中断する	51	plenty of	たくさんの～
22	electricity	電気	52	B rather than A	A というよりむしろ B
23	telegraphy	電信	53	conduct	行う
24	swiftly	迅速に	54	interview	面接，インタビュー
25	along with	～と一緒に	55	surgeon	外科医
26	hemisphere	半球	56	enormous	膨大な
27	humid	湿度の高い	57	dedication	献身
28	mysterious	神秘の	58	competition	競争
29	period	期間	59	extraordinary	異常な
30	pale	青白い	60	enthusiasm	熱意

第 17 講　音読用白文　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

ポイント①

問 1

The ancient Egyptians knew much about the human body. They acquired this knowledge owing to their religious beliefs. They believed that after death the soul would leave the body and make a long journey. But if the body was kept in good condition, the soul would come back to live in it again. Therefore, they prepared the body carefully for the new life. Through this preparatory treatment of the body, they learned the positions and functions of the main organs.

問 2

The color purple has often been regarded as a symbol of wealth and power, but the dye used to produce it did not have an elegant beginning. An ancient people living along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea first discovered how to make the dye from Murex snails, small sea animals with hard shells. Unlike other snails, Murex snails give off a strong-smelling liquid that changes color when it comes into contact with air and light. From this liquid the people produced the purple dye. If we visit the places where the dye was produced, we might still be able to see the shells of Murex snails. Let us hope we cannot smell them.

問 3

In the nineteenth century, a number of people tried to develop a method of sending messages by using electric signals. The signals were produced by interrupting the flow of electricity with a simple on-off switch. They reached the receiver in the form of dots and dashes, which were changed into words. This new system of communication, called telegraphy, developed swiftly, along with the spread of railway networks. Telegraph lines were laid alongside the railway tracks so that they could be repaired easily. This was the beginning of the era of rapid communication.

ポイント②

問 1

People in mild climates in the northern hemisphere sometimes experience periods of very hot and humid weather. These periods, which occur in July, August, and early September, are called “dog days” in English. This expression comes from Latin, the language used by the ancient Romans. They believed that Sirius, the Dog Star, which rises with the sun during this time, added its heat to the sun’s and caused the hot weather. Another reason for the name may be their belief that dogs became mad because of some mysterious powers at that time.

問 2

Have you ever thought about what skin does for us? Most of us are aware that skin protects us from liquid, heat, cold, dirt, and bacteria. But that is not its only job. For instance, the skin is where our bodies make the vitamin D that we need. Another function has to do with the sense of touch. Without that sense, we could not feel any difference between rough and smooth surfaces. Skin can even help us determine if someone is sick. The wrong color - slightly gray or very pale – may be a sign of disease.

問 3

In many cultures nicknames are used to express feelings toward a person. They are commonest among children but any close group of people, such as a family, a sports team, or office staff, will use nicknames. They are given mostly to special friends or enemies. Those who are in authority can also get nicknames. Whether given to a friend, an enemy, or a leader, a nickname often illustrates the person’s character, habits, or appearance. Added to this, when we feel comfortable in using someone’s nickname to his or her face, it can be an important mark of closeness.

ポイント③

問 1

Although most of us have the impression that bones are dry, living bones are actually not dry at all. To begin with, they have a wet outer layer. Furthermore, inside they contain a soft, moist material that is essential to life itself. Therefore, "dry" is by no means an accurate description of living bones.

問 2

If we want to stay healthy, we need plenty of vitamin C. The problem with vitamin C, though, is that it is easily affected by the cooking process. It can be lost, for example, by contact with water when food is washed or boiled. It may be destroyed by heat during cooking as well. So whenever possible, food should be prepared quickly and the cooking water used rather than wasted.

問 3

In a five-year study, researchers conducted interviews with the top twenty performers in six fields: concert pianists, Olympic swimmers, artists, tennis players, mathematicians and brain surgeons. They also interviewed their families and teachers, hoping to learn how these individuals developed into extraordinary performers.

The researchers heard of enormous drive and dedication, with most top performers spending many hours practicing or studying every day when they were young. Moreover, in almost all cases their parents played a key role. They did this first by exposing the children at an early age to music, sports or learning and secondly by teaching them to value hard work and competition.

復習テスト　解答

第十七回

1. ③	2. ④	3. ④	4. ③
5. ③	6. ④	7. ③	8. ④
9. ③	10. ④		